A 36.41/75

THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BAE

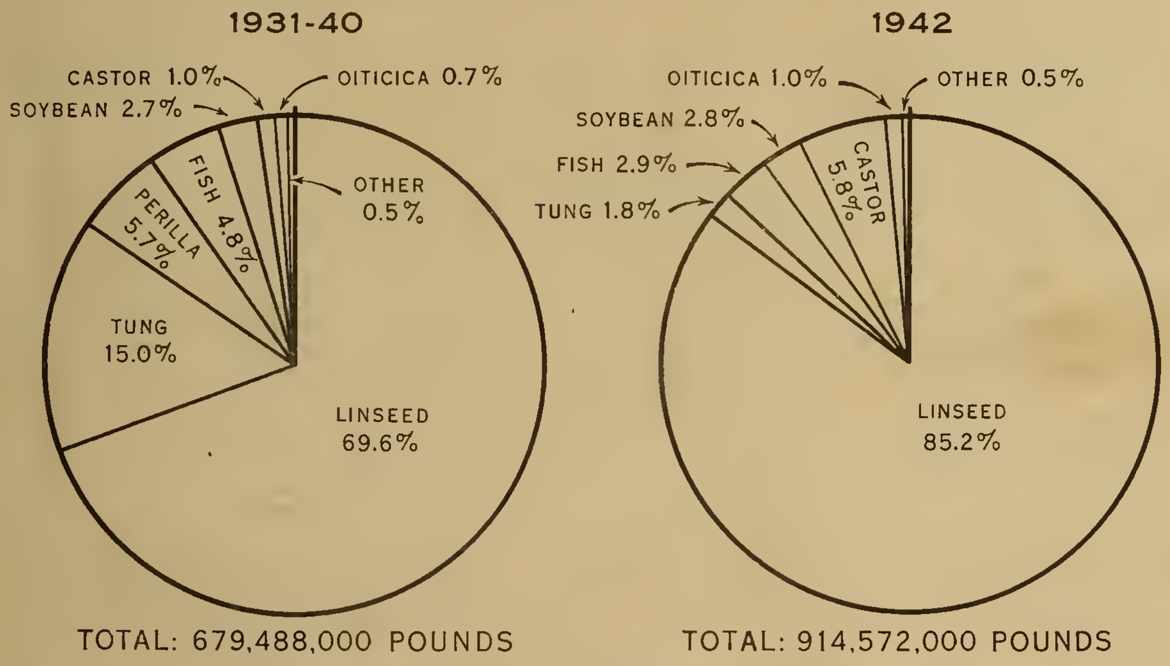
FOS-75

MAY 1943

UNIV OF FL LIB.
DOCUMENTS DEPT.
U.S. DEPOSITORY

In this issue:
UTILIZATION OF FATS AND OILS IN THE DRYING INDUSTRIES

PRINCIPAL OILS USED IN DRYING INDUSTRIES*, UNITED STATES, AVERAGE 1931-40, AND 1942



*PAINT, VARNISH, LINOLEUM, OILCLOTH, AND PRINTING INK

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 42184 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

As a result of a moderate decline in building activity in 1942, consumption of fats and oils in the drying industries was smaller than a year earlier. With supplies of imported tung, perilla, and oiticica oils reduced, the proportion of linseed oil in total consumption was the highest in 12 years of record. The use of fats and oils by the drying industries will decline in 1943 as a result of further curtailment of building activity and increased requirements for soybean oil in food products and linseed oil for export. At present, the use of fats and oils for civilian paint, varnish, and linoleum is limited to 50 percent of the 1940-41 average use.

Table 1.- Wholesale price per pound of fats and oils at specified markets, and index numbers of prices, April 1941 and 1942, February-April 1943

PRICES

Item	April 1941	April 1942	1943 February	1943 March	1943 April
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	32.5	37.2	1/ 47.0	1/ 47.8	1/ 46.9
Butter, 92-score, New York	33.2	37.9	1/ 48.0	1/ 48.5	1/ 47.6
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	14.5	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Compounds (animal and veg. cooking fats), Chicago	12.4	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Lard, loose, Chicago	7.8	11.4	12.8	12.8	12.8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	8.6	12.7	13.8	13.8	13.8
Lard, refined, cartons, Chicago	9.0	15.0	15.6	15.6	15.6
Oleo oil, No. 1, barrels, New York	10.5	13.2	13.8	13.8	13.8
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	8.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Tallow, edible, Chicago	7.6	9.0	9.9	9.9	9.9
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	8.3	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Corn oil, refined, bbl., N. Y.	10.8	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills	7.9	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.8
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	8.6	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	7.9	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Peanut oil, dom., refined, bbl., N. Y.	10.6	17.0	16.5	16.5	15.5
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	7.6	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Pacific Coast 2/	8.1	---	11.0	11.0	11.0
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y. 2/	3/ 8.6	---	11.4	11.4	11.4
Coconut oil, Manila, refined, edible, tank cars, f.o.b. N.Y. 2/	---	---	4/ 12.8	4/ 12.8	4/ 12.8
Olive oil, edible, drums, N. Y.	53.3	75.7	62.4	68.3	71.2
Olive oil, inedible, drums, N. Y.	35.3	59.3	50.8	51.7	54.7
Olive-oil foots, prime, drums, N. Y.	13.2	19.8	19.0	19.0	19.0
Palm oil, Niger, crude, drums, N. Y. 2/	8.3	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1
Rape oil, refined, denatured, drums, N. Y.	12.1	15.5	16.0	16.0	16.0
Sunflower oil, tank cars, f.o.b. N. Y.	---	---	14.3	14.3	14.3
Teaseed oil, crude, drums, N. Y.	18.1	---	29.0	29.0	---
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	6.8	9.3	8.4	8.4	8.4
Grease, A White, Chicago	6.9	9.6	---	8.9	8.9
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	6.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	7.3	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y.	9.8	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	9.6	13.1	13.6	14.7	15.1
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N. Y.	5/10.4	5/13.7	14.3	15.3	15.7
Perilla oil, crude, drums, N. Y.	18.2	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5
Oiticica oil, drums, N. Y.	17.1	25.2	25.0	25.0	25.0
Tung oil, drums, N. Y.	30.0	40.2	39.0	39.0	39.0
Castor oil, No. 3, bbl., N. Y.	9.9	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y.	9.5	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, drums, carlots, N. Y.	13.7	18.5	18.6	16.6	18.6
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P. bbl., N. Y.	34.5	35.3	36.5	36.5	36.5
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y.	9.8	11.3	12.0	12.0	12.0

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100)

Item	April 1941	April 1942	1943 February	1943 March	1943 April
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100)	104	133	151	151	152
Eight domestic fats and oils	74	94	107	108	108
All fats and oils (27 items)	79	102	113	114	114
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	73	89	105	105	105
Marine animal oils	105	126	127	127	127
Vegetable oils, domestic	84	130	131	132	133
Vegetable oils, foreign	114	161	150	155	158
Grouped by use:					
Butter	74	85	105	105	105
Butter, seasonally adjusted	78	89	101	102	110
Lard	65	97	105	105	105
Other food fats	93	142	136	138	139
All food fats	76	97	110	111	111
Soap fats	90	128	119	119	120
Drying oils	105	140	143	150	153
Miscellaneous oils	88	114	117	117	117
All industrial fats and oils	96	132	129	132	133

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), and reports of the Food Distribution Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices quoted include excise taxes and duties where applicable. Index numbers for earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Reflects all types of wholesale trading for cash or short-time credit. Previous quotations refer to open market sales only. February and March sales mostly of less than carload lots to individual retailers and large consumers such as hotels. 2/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 3/ Tanks, N. Y. 4/ Quoted in drums. 5/ Converted to new basis of quotation.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Summary

Production of fats and oils from domestic materials in the 1942-43 crop year is now estimated at less than 11 billion pounds, nearly 1 billion pounds under the estimate of last December but about 1 billion pounds above production in 1941-42. The estimate of vegetable-oil production has been reduced because of loss of soybeans still unharvested at the beginning of winter, feeding of large quantities of ground soybeans to hogs and other livestock, and an unprecedented demand for peanuts for peanut butter, peanut candy, and salted nuts. Estimated production of animal fats also is down as a result of a smaller hog and cattle slaughter in federally inspected establishments than was anticipated, a scarcity of meat scraps for rendering in Eastern areas, and a considerably smaller yield of lard per hog than in 1941-42, despite heavier weights of hogs marketed.

Reflecting lower prices for linseed meal under price ceilings announced April 19, flaxseed prices at Minneapolis declined approximately 17 cents per bushel in the latter part of April but recovered most of the loss in early May. Prices of linseed oil declined slightly. Recent large Government purchases of linseed oil for shipment to Russia for food use and the expectation of substantial Government orders for linseed-oil shortening have been price-supporting factors.

Consumption of fats and oils in the drying industries declined moderately in 1942 from the record high level of 1941, principally as a result of a reduction in building activity. A further decline is indicated in 1943 with continuing curtailment of building activity. With quick-drying oils in short supply in 1942 but linseed oil abundant, linseed oil accounted for 85 percent of the total quantity of fats and oils used in the drying industries, the highest percentage in 12 years of record. Government control over use was extended to all drying oils in 1942. Prices of drying oils other than linseed oil have been under ceilings since December 1941.

-- May 14, 1943

WESTERN WORLD FATS SITUATION: A LOOK AHEAD

As a result of the Japanese occupation or blockade of fat exporting areas in the Far East, the reduction in fishing and whaling activities, and the decline in livestock production in Europe, Europe and North America have been deprived of about 6 billion pounds of fats and oils annually. Unprecedented demands for shipping make difficult the lifting of surplus linseed in Argentina, amounting to another billion pounds annually (pre-war) in terms of oil. On the other hand, increased production of nearly 3 billion pounds of fats and oils in North America since 1939, aided by exceptionally fine weather, has partially offset these losses, and further gains in production may be achieved. Nevertheless, the gap between fat requirements and supplies will persist for the duration of the war. This gap probably will not be completely closed until (1) trade with the Orient is resumed and damage to vegetable-oil industries in that area is repaired, (2) fishing and whaling operations are again undertaken on a large scale, and (3) livestock production in Europe recovers to some extent from the low level that will be reached during or shortly after the war.

One of the first consequences of war in Europe on the fats and oils situation was the shutting off of usual market outlets by blockade of German-controlled areas and dislocation of world shipping. Large surpluses of copra, coconut oil, palm oil, palm kernels, linseed, peanuts, rape seed, and other oil-bearing materials were "backed up" in the Philippine Islands, Netherlands East Indies, Malaya, British India, West Africa, and Argentina. Prices of most fats and oils in free world markets were unusually low in 1940, the first full year of war. Prices rose in 1941 in importing countries as shipping difficulties became more acute.

Japanese aggression in the Far East in December 1941 and 1942 materially altered the supply picture. Previously Japan, with its empire and control of Manchuria, had been nearly self-sufficient in fats. Japan is now overflowing with fats. North and Central America, the United Kingdom, and South Africa, on the other hand, lost about 2 billion pounds of imports annually from the Far East. An additional billion pounds or more, formerly going to the European Continent, also were lost. Most of the latter imports were cut off from the Continent in any case by blockade. But so long as the Far Eastern sources remain closed to trade, this supply is unavailable to the United Nations or to continental Europe in the event of a reopening of that area.

According to trade statistics published by Frank Fehr & Company, 1/ exports of oil-bearing materials, oils and fats from China and Manchuria, and shipments of copra (exclusive of transshipments at Singapore), coconut oil, palm kernels, and palm oil from the Philippines, Indochina, Malaya, and Netherlands East Indies amounted to more than 3.5 billion pounds -- oil equivalent -- in 1939. Net imports for Japan in the same year amounted to 240 million pounds, leaving a net balance of exports for the Far Eastern region now occupied or under blockade by Japan of approximately 3.3 billion pounds of fats.

Statistics of world whale oil production are not available for the past few years. Except for the activities of a few shore stations, whaling operations have now been virtually suspended. World whale oil production reached an all-time high in the 1930's, with output in the whaling seasons 1934-35 to 1938-39 exceeding 1 billion pounds each year. 2/ In 1938-39 the British Empire produced 380 million pounds of whale oil, Norway 319 million pounds, Japan 180 million pounds, and Germany 140 million pounds. Smaller quantities were produced by the United States, Panama, Argentina, and other countries. Most of this production was in antarctic waters. The United Kingdom and Germany were the largest consumers of whale oil, and most of the Norwegian and Japanese production was sold to these two countries. In addition to whale oil, a substantial but indeterminant quantity of fish oil has been lost temporarily as a result of war in European and Pacific waters. Fishing has not been suspended but has been greatly reduced, especially in the North European area.

Production of fats and oils in 1941-42 from domestic resources in continental Europe (exclusive of the Soviet Union) has been estimated at 3,280,000 metric tons compared with 3,210,000 metric tons in the pre-war period. However, production of fats from imported animal feedstuffs in 1941-42 is placed at only 20,000 metric tons compared with 670,000 metric tons pre-war. 3/ The net decline in production from all sources is equivalent to nearly 1.3 billion pounds. Allowing for some further reduction in livestock production since 1941-42 and livestock losses resulting from the German invasion of Russia, it is probable that for continental Europe as a whole, that is, including European Russia, production of fats and oils is now nearly 2 billion pounds smaller than in the pre-war period. Practically all of the decrease is in animal fat production. Since livestock production cannot be built up quickly, it is likely that fat production in Europe will not be restored to pre-war levels for a few years after the war. Vegetable oil production has been expanded to some extent, but the possibilities of further expansion are limited.

1/ Review of the Oilseed, Oil and Oil Cake Markets for 1941. Frank Fehr & Company, London, 1942.

2/ International Whaling Statistics, Oslo; and The Norwegian Whaling Gazette, Sandefjord.

3/ J. H. Richter, Continental Europe's Wartime Food Balance. Foreign Agriculture, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Washington, D. C., April 1943.

Increased output of fats and oils in North America since 1939 has partially offset the losses in supplies from the Orient, from fishing and whaling, and from animal fat production on the Continent of Europe. In the United States production of fats and oils from domestic materials increased from 8.2 billion pounds in 1939 to 10 billion pounds in 1942. While it is not possible to make a precise estimate for 1943, it is likely that output will approach 11 billion pounds this year. Gains in production also have been made in Canada and Mexico, which combined with those for the United States would give a total increase since 1939 of approximately 3 billion pounds.

So far, the losses in supplies of fats have not been too serious to the United Nations outside of continental Europe. Reduced imports from the Orient and reduced marine oil production have been largely offset by increased imports from areas formerly supplying the European Continent and by increased production of fats in North America. The necessity of supplying imports to Russia, formerly self-sufficient in fats, and increased domestic demands, however, have made the supply situation extremely tight in the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States. The reopening of the Continent of Europe will impose a new strain on the supply. This situation could be partly relieved by allocating more shipping to South America, where some surplus of fats still exists. But in the last analysis, the fat gap in the western world probably will not be closed completely until the abundant resources of the Far East are again made available to the West, fishing and whaling activity is resumed on a large scale, and livestock production in Europe recovers to some extent at least from the low level to which it inevitably will decline during the war.

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND.- With the entrance of the United States into the war in December 1941 and the subsequent loss of most of our imports from the Far East, our fats situation was transformed from one of comparative abundance to one of tight supply. Production of fats and oils was increased about 10 percent in the 1942 crop year, but requirements mounted even more sharply under the stimulus of war needs and rising incomes. In September 1942 a general order was issued limiting manufacturers' use of fats and oils to conserve supplies, and in late March 1943 direct consumer rationing of food fats and oils was begun. Price ceilings on fats and oils, instituted in December 1941, were revised upward on several occasions during 1942. Prices of all fats and oils except linseed oil are now covered by specific ceiling orders.

1942-43 Production Estimates Reduced

In December it was estimated that production of fats and oils from domestic materials would total about 11.7 billion pounds in the 1942-43 crop year. On the basis of more recent information on crushing, other disposition, and stocks of oilseeds, and data on animal fat production, it now seems likely that output from domestic materials will not exceed 10.8 billion pounds. This would be about 1 billion pounds larger than production in 1941-42. The principal reductions are in soybean and peanut oils, lard, inedible tallow and greases. Current estimates of oil and fat production for the crop year are shown in table 8.

A fairly substantial quantity of soybeans remaining in fields through the winter was lost due to lodging and deterioration of seed. In addition, the quantity of soybeans ground whole and fed to livestock apparently was larger than usual, and some soybeans were used for human consumption here and abroad in the form of full-fat flour and salted soybeans. In the case of peanuts, demand from cleaners and shellers supplying manufacturers of peanut butter, salted peanuts, and peanut candy shattered all previous records. Despite unusually high prices, the quantity of peanuts to be cleaned and shelled this season is estimated at nearly 1,400 million pounds. Last season, when peanuts were in comparatively small supply, only 882 million pounds of peanuts were cleaned and shelled. The previous record was in the 1940-41 season, when 982 million pounds of peanuts were cleaned and shelled.

Butter production has been slightly greater than was expected, but production of lard and inedible tallow and greases has been substantially smaller. The number of hogs slaughtered in federally inspected plants from October 1942 to April 1943 did not increase to the extent anticipated on the basis of the large 1942 spring pig crop. Yields of lard per hog in these plants, moreover, have been below those of last year despite heavier weights of hogs marketed. The average live weight per hog slaughtered in federally inspected plants in the 6 months from October 1942 to March 1943 was 249 pounds, 5 percent greater than a year earlier. But the yield of lard per hog was only 30.6 pounds, 5 percent less than a year earlier.

The upward trend under way since 1937 in the production of inedible tallows and greases apparently has been reversed, temporarily at least. The total live weight of cattle slaughtered under Federal inspection was 1 percent smaller in the first 6 months (October-March) this marketing year than last. Production of edible tallow per 100 pounds live weight of cattle was higher than a year earlier, reflecting the strong demand and comparatively high prices for edible fats, but production of inedible tallow per 100 pounds of cattle slaughtered was smaller. Another factor affecting production of inedible tallow as well as grease has been a reduction in the volume of shop fats received by renderers in the East due (1) to a reduction in the supply of meat available for sale, and (2) to an increased proportion of fat sold to consumers as meat. As a partially offsetting factor, household collection of waste fats increased fairly steadily from 3 million pounds in August 1942 to 7 million pounds in March 1943.

First Quarter Production Higher Than Last Year

Reported factory production of primary fats and oils in the first quarter of 1943 totaled 2,372 million pounds compared with 2,300 million pounds a year earlier. Production of animal fats was 22 million pounds smaller, chiefly because of reduced production of inedible tallow and greases, but production of vegetable oils was 71 million pounds greater. The principal changes among the vegetable oils were decreases of 54 and 27 million pounds, respectively, in linseed oil and castor oil, and increases of 144, 33, and 17 million pounds, respectively, in soybean, peanut, and cottonseed oils.

Factory and warehouse stocks of primary fats and oils (crude basis) increased 21 million pounds in March to total 2,045 million pounds. As indicated in table 9, substantial declines in stocks of cottonseed oil, inedible tallow, and greases were more than offset by material increases in stocks of soybean oil, coconut oil, and linseed oil. The total of 2,045 million pounds represents an increase of 223 million pounds from the seasonal low point reached September 30, but it is about 160 million pounds lower than on March 31, 1942.

Production of primary fats and oils in March totaled 760 million pounds compared with 762 million pounds in February. The major changes were a seasonal decrease of 18 million pounds in cottonseed oil and a seasonal increase of 13 million pounds in butter. Production of coconut oil in March, at 18 million pounds, was twice as high as in any recent month. Crushings of soybeans amounted to 13.1 million bushels, with a production of 115 million pounds of oil, the highest monthly rate yet achieved.

Government Purchases of Fats and Oils At New Peak in April

Government purchases of fats and oils totaled approximately 175 million pounds in April, compared with an average of 98 million pounds monthly in the first quarter of 1943 and 130 million pounds in April 1942, the previous peak month. More than half of April 1943 purchases consisted of vegetable oils. Lard constituted over 80 percent of total purchases in April last year.

A total of 1,644 million pounds of fats and oils was purchased by the Food Distribution Administration in the 24-1/2 months from March 16, 1941 to February 28, 1943 but only 1,176 million pounds (approximately 72 percent of purchases) were delivered at shipside for export to the United Nations during the same period. The balance represented purchases for forward delivery, stocks awaiting shipment, and quantities shipped to territories to relieve shortages or distributed in connection with relief programs, school lunches, and similar projects.

Table 2.- Purchases of fats and oils by the Food Distribution Administration and deliveries for lend-lease, 1941-43

Item	1941	1942	1943				Total Jan.-Apr. (purchases) Jan.-Mar. (deliveries) 2/
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. 1/	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
			Purchases				
Butter	3/	34	2	1	3/	12	15
Lard and rendered pork fat	326	654	31	40	53	58	182
Other animal fats and oils 4/	2	30	2	4	2	8	16
Vegetable oils	---	166	56	26	20	88	190
Shortening	---	46	11	---	31	3/	42
Margarine (fat content) 5/	1	77	2	3/	1	7	11
Soap (fat content) 5/	---	15	1	4	6	3/	11
Total fat equivalent	329	1,022	105	75	113	173	466
			Deliveries for lend-lease				
Butter	---	18	1	1	1	N.A.	3
Lard and rendered pork fat	254	575	19	17	36	"	73
Other animal fats and oils 4/	1	21	2	2	1	"	5
Vegetable oils	---	88	22	41	20	"	84
Shortening	---	4	4	4	9	"	17
Margarine (fat content) 5/	1	25	1	---	3	"	3
Soap (fat content) 5/	---	2	1	3/	2	"	3
Total fat equivalent	256	733	50	65	72	"	188

Compiled from reports of the Food Distribution Administration.

1/ Estimated from weekly and monthly reports.

2/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Includes fish-liver oils.

5/ Fat content estimated at 80 percent for margarine, 50 percent for soap.

Linseed-Oil Shortening Exempt from Price Ceiling

Price difficulties in the way of manufacture of linseed oil shortening for export were removed by Amendment 31 to Revised Price Schedule 53, effective May 3. This amendment exempts from price ceilings any shortening made from 30 percent or more of linseed oil and sold to the Food Distribution Administration before maximum prices for such shortening are established or before July 11, 1943, whichever is earlier. Current prices of linseed oil are above those of oils commonly used in shortening, such as cottonseed and soybean oils, but the scarcity of fats ordinarily used in edible products makes it desirable to use linseed oil, which is relatively more abundant, as an ingredient of shortening for lend-lease export.

Flaxseed Prices Decline

The index number of wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils remained unchanged in April at 114 percent of the 1924-29 average, compared with 102 percent a year earlier. Prices of linseed oil reached a new peak for the season in early April, with oil in drums, carlots, at New York quoted at 15.8 cents per pound. Later a decline of 0.2 cent per pound occurred. Prices of other fats and oils were at ceiling levels.

Flaxseed prices declined about 17 cents per bushel after announcement on April 19 of maximum prices for linseed meal about $10.00 per ton lower than prevailing market prices. In early May, however, they recovered most of the loss. In the last week of April the price of No. 1 flaxseed at Minneapolis averaged $3.08 per bushel, and on May 12 ranged from $3.21 to $3.23 per bushel. Recent large Government purchases of linseed oil and expected Government orders for linseed-oil shortening have had a price-supporting effect on linseed oil and flaxseed.

Retail Price Ceilings on Butter to be Reduced; Tallow and Grease Ceilings Adjusted

The Office of Price Administration announced on May 7 that retail price ceilings for butter would be reduced 4 to 5 cents per pound effective June 1, as one of the measures designed to "roll back" the cost of living. Subsidy payments by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to butter manufacturers as a means of preventing a decline in butter production have been recommended.

Under Amendment 30 to Revised Price Schedule 53, effective April 19, premiums not to exceed 1 cent per pound may be charged for tallows and greases sold in non-returnable drums, barrels, or tierces if the buyer has a priority rating or order from the Food Distribution Administration and if the seller customarily has charged a premium for such sales to persons engaged in a business similar to that of the buyer's. The maximum premium allowed for returnable containers is 3/8 cent per pound. These regulations supersede those contained in Amendment 29 to Revised Price Schedule 53, which permitted higher premiums on less-than-carlot sales in containers.

Additional Payment Made on Deliveries of Excess Peanuts

Growers who delivered excess (non-quota) peanuts to designated producer cooperative associations will receive a distribution payment of 0.5 cent per pound for such peanuts in addition to the price they received at the time of delivery. This payment, authorized April 9 by the Department of Agriculture, represents a conservative estimate of net income earned by the designated agencies through sale of excess peanuts, mostly to the edible peanut trade, at prices which resulted in a surplus of revenue over the cost of the peanuts and costs of warehousing and merchandising. An additional payment is expected to be available upon completion of the marketing program for the 1942 crop. Prices received by growers for excess peanuts at the time of delivery to the designated agencies averaged about 4.0 cents per pound. With the additional payments, the average price to growers for excess peanuts delivered in the 1942 marketing season will be 4.5 cents per pound or higher, compared with 3.92 cents in the 1941 season.

Peanut Oil Reservation Order Terminated

Food Distribution Order 14, requiring 25 percent of peanut oil produced to be offered to the Commodity Credit Corporation, was terminated April 26. The distribution and use of peanut oil is now subject to Food Distribution Order 29, under which edible domestic vegetable oils are allocated monthly.

Fifty Percent of Creamery Butter Reserved for Government

In Amendment 1 to Food Distribution Order No. 2, effective May 1, the War Food Administration increased the percentage of creamery butter production to be held for Government purchase from 30 to 50 percent. The new percentage will apply during May, June, and July. It is expected that after July the percentages to be set aside will be decreased sharply, so that most of the butter during the seasonally low production period this fall and winter will be available for civilian use exclusively. Storage stocks of butter have been gradually increasing since about the first of April, and probably will increase rapidly under the revised set-aside orders as production continues to increase seasonally.

Allocation Order for Edible Oils Amended; Bakers' Quota Increased; Part of Lauric-Acid Oils Released

Food Distribution Order 29, which placed cottonseed, soybean, peanut, and corn oils under allocation control, was reissued in amended form effective May 3. The principal change made was the addition of a requirement that manufacturers report the use made of fats allocated to them. Any quantities not used within the allocation period for which they were granted revert to inventory and may not be used until further authorization. The second allocation period under Food Distribution Order 29 extends from May 16 to June 30. Thereafter allocations will be made for calendar months.

Bakers may use fats in April, May, and June at the rate of 100 percent of use in the corresponding period of 1942, according to a joint announcement on April 17 by the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration. Under the previous plan, bakers had been required to make special application for fats in excess of 70 percent of 1942 use. Representatives of the baking industry said that in recognition of the increased allotment they would emphasize production of bakery goods using a large proportion of cereal products and discourage output of products requiring considerable shortening.

The War Food Administration announced on April 24 that manufacturers who had sold their inventory quotas of high lauric-acid oils to the Commodity Credit Corporation in accordance with Food Distribution Order 42 or the earlier General Preference Order M-60 may now repurchase these oils in like quantity from Government reserves. This action was made possible by the safe arrival of imports. The principal oils affected are coconut, babassu, and palm-kernel oils.

SUPPLY, DISAPPEARANCE, AND PRICES OF DRYING OILS, 1942 AND 1943

Consumption of Fats and Oils by Drying Industries Declines in 1942

Total consumption of fats and oils in paint, varnish, linoleum, oilcloth, and printing ink in 1942 amounted to 915 million pounds, 13 percent less than in 1941, the peak year to date, but 18 percent greater than average consumption in 1936-40 (table 3). A further reduction will occur in 1943 as a result of reduced building activity and increased requirements for linseed oil for export and for soybean oil in food uses.

Utilization of fats and oils in the manufacture of paint and varnish declined 12 percent in 1942 to 781 million pounds, reflecting a moderate reduction in building activity. The linoleum and oilcloth industry consumed 116 million pounds, 15 percent less than in 1941. A scarcity of cork and burlap limited the output of linoleum and accelerated the increase in production of enameled fabrics, which require a substantially smaller quantity of drying oils per square foot of product. Use of fats and oils in printing inks declined 41 percent in 1942 to 17 million pounds, the smallest since 1934. Unusually large inventories of printing inks apparently were accumulated in 1941 and drawn upon in 1942. (See tables 4-7.)

Short Supplies of Quick-Drying Oils in 1942

A critical situation developed in quick-drying oils in 1942. With China isolated, only scattered supplies of Chinese tung oil were received. The Brazilian oiticica crop, produced in Northeast Brazil, failed because of drought. In addition, scarcity of shipping space has been a limiting factor in obtaining supplies of castor beans from central and southern Brazil. To conserve available supplies and assure their effective utilization in the war effort, Government control over use of quick-drying oils was established in early January 1942 for tung oil, in April for oiticica oil, and in October for castor oil. Complete allocation control of tung and oiticica oils was begun in November 1942 and castor oil was placed under similar control in March 1943. Consumption of tung, oiticica, and castor oils in the drying industries was reduced to 78 million pounds in 1942 compared with 153 million pounds in 1941 and an annual average of 123 million pounds in 1936-40.

Stocks of tung oil were well maintained in 1942, and the 29 million pounds on hand at the beginning of 1943 plus an anticipated 1943 domestic production of 6 million pounds constitute about 2 years' supply at the 1942 rate of disappearance. Use of oiticica oil probably will decline in 1943, as stocks on January 1 were much lower than a year earlier and another crop failure is reported in Brazil. Supplies of castor oil will continue to be limited by the scarcity of ocean shipping space.

Linseed Oil Abundant in 1942

Production of linseed oil in 1942 amounted to 960 million pounds, 10 percent more than in 1941, the previous peak year. Stocks of linseed oil were at the record high level of 198 million pounds at the beginning of the year and increased to 297 million pounds at the end of the year. With this abundance of supplies on hand and with quick-drying oils in short supply, manufacturers shifted to formulations using a greater proportion of linseed oil. Consumption of linseed oil in the drying industries in 1942, at 779 million pounds, was only slightly less than in 1941 and constituted 85 percent of the consumption of all fats and oils for drying purposes (exclusive of core oils, coated fabrics, and artificial leather) compared with 74 percent in 1941 and an average of 70 percent in 1931-40.

Normal yields of flaxseed on the prospective domestic 1943 acreage, together with the large stocks of linseed oil and flaxseed in the United States at the beginning of the year, would assure a total 1943 supply of linseed oil in excess of 1 billion pounds. Imported oil and oil from imported seed would be in addition to this quantity. However, the demand for linseed oil for export will be large in 1943. Purchases by the Food Distribution Administration in the first 4 months of the year amounted to 138 million pounds compared with a total of 75 million pounds in 1942. In addition, linseed oil will be used in shortening for export and some may be used in domestic shortening. Hence the supply of linseed oil available for use in the drying industries probably will be materially smaller in 1943 than a year earlier.

Consumption of Soybean and Fish Oils Smaller in 1942

Consumption of soybean and fish oils by the drying industries in 1942 was 48 and 53 percent, respectively, smaller than in 1941. These oils are largely used in blends with faster-drying oils. With supplies of the latter limited, consumption of soybean and fish oils was curtailed. Effective January 1, 1943 the use of soybean oil in paints and varnishes, linoleum, oilcloth, coated fabrics, and printing inks for civilian use was prohibited by the War Production Board in General Preference Order M-71 (since superseded by Food Distribution Order 42), with minor exceptions for use in synthetic resins and as a plasticizer for lacquers and coated fabrics.

Manufacturers' Total Use in Civilian Products Subject to Government Restriction

Manufacturers have been subject to quotas on total use of fats and oils beginning October 1, 1942. Originally, under General Preference Order M-71 as amended September 22, October 27, and November 24, quarterly use in paints varnishes, all other protective coatings, linoleum, oilcloth, and coated fabrics was limited to 70 percent of average use in the corresponding quarters of 1940 and 1941, and use in printing inks was limited to 90 percent. Use in the manufacture of products for lend-lease was exempt from limitation. Also exempt was use in the manufacture, preparation, or finishing of implements of war (including merchant and naval vessels) or of parts, assemblies, or material to be incorporated into the end product. Beginning April 1, 1943 quota use in protective coatings and in linoleum and oilcloth has been 50 percent of base-period use. Wholesale deliveries of linseed oil to persons other than manufacturers have also been restricted since last October to the same extent as use of fats and oils in paint and varnish manufacture.

Linseed Oil Prices Advance Rapidly in 1942 and Early 1943

The index number of wholesale prices of drying oils advanced 30 percent in the 16 months from January 1942 to April 1943, reflecting principally a rise in linseed oil prices. Maximum prices were established effective December 13, 1941 for linseed oil as well as for all other fats and oils except butter. The ceiling for linseed oil in tank cars, Minneapolis, was approximately 10.2 cents per pound, subsequently raised to 10.95 cents per pound. With the price of flaxseed considerably below parity, however, linseed oil was exempted from price control effective February 4, 1942. Quotations then rose until harvest of the new crop began, and again after announcement on November 30 of a support price for 1943-crop flaxseed 30 cents per bushel higher than that in effect for the 1942 crop. In April 1943 the price of linseed oil in tank cars, Minneapolis, averaged 15.1 cents per pound.

The established ceilings have permitted a subsequent rise of about 10 percent in prices of dehydrated castor oil and about 7 percent in fish oil prices, but changes in prices of oiticica, tung, and soybean oils have been slight.

Table 3.- Estimated total consumption of fats and oils in the drying industries, United States, 1938-42

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Linseed oil 2/	479,813	548,876	575,524	784,481	778,872
Tung oil 2/	87,405	103,051	66,921	69,655	16,767
Perilla oil 2/	41,487	50,960	19,023	8,130	3,495
Fish oil	29,781	42,570	45,967	55,514	26,113
Soybean oil	18,847	28,220	37,164	49,515	25,928
Castor oil	6,043	11,844	24,857	46,295	52,700
Oiticica oil	5,301	18,867	15,537	36,578	8,740
Coconut oil	424	710	1,263	920	183
Cottonseed oil	352	243	217	349	507
Rape oil	134	79	88	103	40
Corn oil	118	155	174	883	80
Babassu oil	---	---	---	---	26
Palm oil	10	6	4	1	---
Olive oil, inedible	6	14	7	4	3
Peanut oil	---	---	---	---	5
Other vegetable oils 3/	300	300	300	300	242
Grease	565	497	504	622	609
Tallow, inedible	121	102	155	375	195
Marine mammal oil	33	40	55	36	4
Neat's-foot oil	11	28	28	37	40
Tallow, edible	2	1	1	4	6
Lard	2	2	9	13	13
Oleo oil	2	---	---	---	2
Oleostearine	---	2	6	---	2
Total	670,757	806,567	787,804	1,053,815	914,572

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as otherwise noted. Data for earlier years beginning 1931 are given in The Fats and Oils Situation for May 1939.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Since drying oils are used directly as well as in factory consumption, these figures represent total domestic disappearance excluding small quantities reported by the Bureau of the Census as used in soap, shortening, and miscellaneous products.

3/ 1938-41, it is assumed that the difference between the reported quantity of "other vegetable oils" and 300,000 pounds represents oiticica oil.

Table 4.- Estimated consumption of fats and oils in paints and varnishes, United States, 1938-42

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Linseed oil 2/	407,614	463,327	474,154	650,698	654,899
Tung oil 2/	81,190	97,183	63,129	64,799	16,430
Perilla oil 2/	32,773	38,287	15,528	6,959	3,177
Fish oil	15,679	24,981	30,787	40,653	21,235
Soybean oil	15,183	21,720	29,828	41,594	25,307
Castor oil	5,792	11,439	24,368	44,240	50,473
Oiticica oil	5,030	17,525	14,811	35,766	8,094
Coconut oil	422	707	1,261	919	180
Cottonseed oil	184	51	65	196	418
Rape oil	131	79	88	103	40
Corn oil	118	155	174	848	63
Babassu oil	---	---	---	---	23
Palm oil	1	1	2	---	---
Olive oil, inedible	6	14	7	4	2
Peanut oil	---	---	---	---	5
Other vegetable oils 3/	300	300	300	300	235
Grease	144	47	94	150	206
Tallow, inedible	117	97	141	364	160
Marine mammal oil	28	36	48	26	3
Neat's-foot oil	9	24	28	37	40
Oleo oil	2	---	---	---	2
Tallow, edible	---	---	---	---	4
Total	564,773	675,973	654,813	887,656	780,996

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as otherwise noted.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Since linseed, tung, and perilla oils are used directly as well as in factory consumption, these figures represent total domestic disappearance excluding quantities reported by the Bureau of the Census as factory consumption in linoleum, oilcloth, and printing ink, and small quantities used in soap, shortening, and miscellaneous products.

3/ 1938-41, it is assumed that the difference between the reported quantity of "other vegetable oils" and 300,000 pounds represents oiticica oil.

Table 5.- Factory consumption of fats and oils in the manufacture of linoleum and oilcloth, United States, 1938-42

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Linseed oil	55,395	68,023	84,262	110,236	108,651
Fish oil	13,848	17,385	15,001	14,682	4,781
Perilla oil	6,952	10,758	2,387	340	36
Tung oil	4,131	3,763	2,064	1,896	82
Soybean oil	3,605	6,438	7,254	7,666	480
Castor oil	51	88	137	1,295	1,832
Oiticica oil 2/	115	1,264	706	723	368
Rape oil	2	---	---	---	---
Corn oil	---	---	---	1	---
Babassu oil	---	---	---	---	2
Coconut oil	---	---	---	---	2
Grease	1	1	---	---	---
Tallow, inedible	---	1	2	1	1
Total	84,100	107,721	111,813	136,840	116,235

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ 1938-41, reported as "other vegetable oils"; assumed to be oiticica oil.

Table 6.- Factory consumption of fats and oils in the manufacture of printing inks, United States, 1937-41

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Linseed oil	16,804	17,526	17,108	23,547	15,322
Tung oil	2,054	2,105	1,728	2,960	255
Perilla oil	1,762	1,915	1,108	831	282
Fish oil	254	204	179	179	97
Castor oil	200	317	352	760	395
Oiticica oil 2/	106	78	20	89	278
Cottonseed oil	163	192	152	153	89
Soybean oil	59	62	82	255	141
Palm oil	9	5	2	1	---
Rape oil	1	---	---	---	---
Babassu oil	---	---	---	---	1
Coconut oil	2	3	2	1	1
Corn oil	---	---	---	34	17
Olive-oil foots	---	---	---	---	1
Other vegetable oils	---	---	---	---	7
Grease	420	449	410	472	403
Marine mammal oil	5	4	7	10	1
Tallow, inedible	4	4	12	10	34
Tallow, edible	2	1	1	4	2
Lard	2	2	9	13	13
Neat's-foot oil	2	4	---	---	---
Oleostearine	---	2	6	---	2
Total	21,884	22,873	21,178	29,319	17,341

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ 1938-41, reported as "other vegetable oils"; assumed to be oiticica oil.

Table 7.- Percentage contribution of principal items to the total weight of fats and oils used in the drying industries, United States, 1933-42

Item	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942 1/
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
	Total drying industries									
Linseed oil	69.0	69.4	65.7	61.7	68.9	71.5	68.1	73.1	74.4	85.2
Tung oil	18.3	18.9	17.5	14.9	17.3	13.0	12.8	8.5	6.6	1.8
Perilla oil	4.6	4.0	8.5	13.6	4.7	6.2	6.3	2.4	.8	.4
Fish oil	4.1	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.4	4.4	5.3	5.8	5.3	2.9
Soybean oil	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.8	3.5	4.7	4.7	2.8
Castor oil	.5	.5	.5	.6	.9	.9	1.5	3.2	4.4	5.8
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	.4	.4	.8	2.3	2.0	3.5	1.0
Other fats and oils	.4	.7	.7	1.4	.3	.4	.2	.3	.3	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Paint and varnish									
Linseed oil	72.0	72.0	67.2	63.3	68.8	72.2	68.5	72.4	73.3	83.9
Tung oil	19.3	19.2	18.4	16.2	19.0	14.4	14.4	9.6	7.3	2.1
Perilla oil	4.1	3.7	8.2	13.1	4.1	5.8	5.7	2.4	.8	.4
Fish oil	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.6	3.9	2.8	3.7	4.7	4.6	2.7
Soybean oil	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.2	4.6	4.7	3.2
Castor oil	.4	.5	.6	.6	1.0	1.0	1.7	3.7	5.0	6.5
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	.4	.5	.9	2.6	2.3	4.0	1.0
Other fats and oils	.4	.2	.5	.6	.4	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Linoleum and oilcloth									
Linseed oil	47.2	47.3	51.7	49.4	67.2	65.9	63.1	75.4	80.6	93.5
Fish oil	18.9	19.6	17.2	16.0	16.5	16.5	16.1	13.4	10.7	4.1
Perilla oil	8.3	6.6	11.9	17.5	7.9	8.3	10.0	2.1	.2	2/
Tung oil	16.8	19.0	12.9	7.0	7.1	4.9	3.5	1.8	1.4	.1
Soybean oil	8.1	4.2	6.0	2.8	.9	4.3	6.0	6.5	5.6	.4
Castor oil	.5	.5	.3	.5	.3	.1	.1	.1	.9	1.6
Other fats and oils	.2	2.8	2/	6.8	.1	2/	1.2	.7	.6	.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Printing inks									
Linseed oil	81.0	81.1	79.3	74.1	77.6	76.8	76.6	80.8	80.3	88.4
Tung oil	11.3	10.7	11.2	11.5	10.5	9.5	9.2	8.2	10.1	1.5
Perilla oil	3.1	3.7	4.6	9.6	6.7	8.1	8.4	5.2	2.8	1.5
Other fats and oils	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.8	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Computed from data shown in preceding tables and from similar data given in The Fats and Oils Situation for May 1939.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 8.- Factory production of fats and oils, first quarter 1941-43, January-March 1943, and indicated crop-year production for specified items, 1940-42

Item	Production					
	First quarter		1943			
	1941	1942	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	First quarter 1/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Animal fats and oils						
Creamery butter	412.5	373.8	122.9	122.0	140.1	385.0
Inspected lard and rendered pork fat	386.6	463.9	178.5	137.3	136.4	452.3
Greases excluding wool grease	117.2	136.6	44.4	44.0	43.7	132.1
Neat's-foot oil	.9	1.4	.3	.3	.3	.8
Oleo oil	19.3	27.2	9.4	8.9	7.4	25.8
Stearine, animal, edible	10.3	14.0	4.0	4.3	3.3	11.5
Tallow, edible	19.3	24.9	11.5	10.7	10.5	32.7
Tallow, inedible	183.5	228.1	68.7	70.3	66.0	205.0
Wool grease	3.4	3.5	1.2	1.1	1.4	3.7
Fish-liver oil	2/ .5	3/ 1.6	.5	.4	.3	1.3
Fish oil	14.6	6.9	5.9	3.9	.4	10.2
Total, animal	1,168.1	1,281.9	447.3	403.2	409.8	1,260.4
Vegetable oils, crude basis						
Castor oil	31.1	51.0	6.6	7.5	9.7	23.9
Coconut oil	86.3	45.4	8.4	8.9	17.7	35.0
Corn oil	43.4	60.7	20.8	19.8	21.7	62.2
Cottonseed oil	450.0	377.1	165.8	123.1	104.8	393.8
Linseed oil	196.3	258.7	71.8	69.3	63.2	204.3
Olive oil, edible	8.2	5.9	3.0	3.5	2.0	8.5
Peanut oil	69.2	10.7	12.5	16.4	14.8	43.7
Soybean oil	151.6	188.8	109.7	107.7	115.3	332.8
Tung oil	1.0	1.4	.4	1.1	1.2	2.6
Other vegetable oils	6.2	18.7	2.1	1.5	.9	4.6
Total, vegetable	1,043.3	1,018.4	401.1	358.8	351.3	1,111.4
Grand total	2,211.4	2,300.3	848.4	762.0	761.1	2,371.8

Item	Indicated crop-year production			
	Year beginning	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43 4/
		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter, including farm	July	2,281	5/ 2,182	5/ 2,180
Lard and rendered pork fat, total	Oct.	2,275	2,480	2,700
Inedible tallow and greases, total	Oct.	1,492	1,732	1,700
Edible tallow, oleostearine, oleo stock, and oleo oil	Oct.	218	277	280
Marine animal oils	July	175	215	140
Corn oil	Oct.	185	242	250
Cottonseed oil	Aug.	1,425	1,250	1,445
Linseed oil 6/	July	707	988	5/ 840
Olive oil	Oct.	11	8	11
Peanut oil	Oct.	174	76	5/ 120
Soybean oil	Oct.	564	707	5/ 1,200
Tung oil	Dec.	5	5	6

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Agriculture. Monthly reports do not show total production of butter, lard, inedible tallow, and greases.

1/ Computed from unrounded numbers. 2/ Cod and cod-liver oils only. 3/ Partly estimated. 4/ Based on most recent indications; subject to change. 5/ Revised. 6/ Includes production from imported flaxseed.

Table 9.- Factory and warehouse stocks of specified fats and oils, crude basis, March 31, 1941-43, January 31 and February 28, 1943

Item	Mar. 31, 1941	Mar. 31, 1942	1943		
			Jan. 31	Feb. 28	Mar. 31
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Animal fats and oils					
Butter	9	45	16	12	17
Lard and rendered pork fat	319	182	112	122	128
Greases, excluding wool grease	123	95	103	93	83
Neat's-foot oil	2	2	2	2	2
Oleo oil	5	8	5	5	5
Stearine, animal, edible	6	5	3	3	3
Tallow, edible	6	8	6	6	9
Tallow, inedible	292	239	175	166	152
Wool grease	7	5	4	4	4
Cod and cod-liver oil	15	11	12	14	13
Other fish-liver oil	1/	1/	2	3	2
Fish oil	99	110	133	134	125
Marine mammal oil	45	50	57	54	56
Total, animal	928	761	631	619	601
Vegetable oils, crude basis 2/					
Babassu oil	13	16	13	11	10
Castor oil	19	25	22	24	27
Coconut oil	226	152	142	152	166
Corn oil	23	44	34	32	31
Cottonseed oil	712	556	506	483	459
Linseed oil	193	236	289	279	289
Oiticica oil	3/	3/	7	7	7
Olive oil, edible	9	9	7	7	5
Olive oil, inedible and foots	19	13	11	10	10
Palm-kernel oil	5	2	4/ 1	2	2
Palm oil	149	134	84	86	88
Peanut oil	73	37	30	41	47
Perilla oil	6	3	2	2	2
Rape oil	8	14	20	20	19
Sesame oil	1	5/	5/	1	2
Soybean oil	90	146	167	183	205
Tung oil	43	32	31	31	31
Other vegetable oils	10	25	28	35	46
Total, vegetable	1,600	1,445	1,394	1,405	1,444
Grand total	2,528	2,206	2,025	2,024	2,045

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census; except butter and lard, Food Distribution Administration. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Not reported prior to July 31, 1942.

2/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by the following factors: Babassu, corn, cottonseed, palm-kernel, and palm oils 0.93; coconut, peanut, and soybean oils 0.94.

3/ Included with "other vegetable oils."

4/ Refined only. Data for crude not available.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table 10.- Prices of specified oil-bearing materials, April 1941 and 1942, February-April 1943

Item	Unit	Apr. 1941	Apr. 1942	1943 Feb.	1943 Mar.	1943 Apr
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dolla
Castor beans, Brazilian f.o.b. Brazilian ports	Long ton	1/ 58.50	1/ 96.50	75.00	75.00	75.0
Cottonseed, United States farm price	Short ton	25.88	43.90	44.88	45.73	45.8
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	1.93	2.62	2.97	3.17	3.2
Flaxseed, United States farm price	"	1.73	2.41	2.63	2.83	2.9
Peanuts (for nuts and oil), United States farm price ..	100 pounds	3.52	6.25	6.45	6.83	6.9
Peanuts for oil, delivered designated agencies	"	---	4.10	4.03	3.82	--
Soybeans, United States farm price	Bushel	1.07	1.76	1.60	1.65	1.6

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Trade Bulletin (Chicago), Chicag Journal of Commerce, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), and reports of the Bureau Agricultural Economics.

1/ C. and f., New York.

Table 11.- Price per ton of specified oilseed meals, April 1941 and 1942, February-April 1943

Item 1/	Apr. 1941	Apr. 1942	1943 Feb.	1943 Mar.	1943 Apr
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dolla
Copra meal, Los Angeles	30.80	50.00	51.55	52.30	53.5
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	25.20	35.25	---	38.75	38.6
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	31.25	41.30	46.75	---	--
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	28.50	37.50	47.90	54.70	51.4
Linseed meal, 32 percent protein, New York	24.60	31.75	---	46.25	46.3
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	24.20	46.75	38.00	38.00	38.0
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	27.50	41.00	39.60	40.60	40.6

Compiled from records of the Food Distribution Administration.

1/ Bagged carlots.

Table 12.- Oleomargarine: Production, withdrawals for consumption, and materials used in manufacture, United States, March 1941 and 1942, January-March 1943

Item	Mar.		1943 1/		
	1941	1942	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Production:					
Colored	292	576	7,376	12,154	13,568
Uncolored	33,606	30,123	54,608	50,829	56,477
Total 2/	33,898	30,700	61,984	62,982	70,045
Tax-paid withdrawals for United States consumption 3/	34,332	29,679	53,311	50,984	57,482
Materials used:					
Oleo oil	1,561	1,935	1,945	2,134	2,311
Oleostearine	282	178	350	356	408
Lard, neutral	899	729	1,073	1,246	1,500
Oleo stock	133	314	348	341	319
Tallow	---	---	85	101	87
Monostearine	15	10	20	17	60
Total, animal	2,890	3,166	3,821	4,195	4,685
Cottonseed oil	13,142	13,837	30,050	26,132	25,187
Soybean oil	9,456	6,824	16,513	20,824	25,983
Peanut oil	165	87	9	188	658
Corn oil	39	122	86	216	618
Cottonseed stearine	1	---	2	10	5
Cottonseed flakes	---	---	21	---	---
Soya stearine flakes	---	---	---	32	---
Soya flakes	---	---	---	---	3
Total domestic vegetable	22,803	20,870	46,681	47,402	52,454
Coconut oil	1,424	481	---	---	---
Babassu oil	66	252	---	---	---
Palm oil	1	160	---	---	---
Palm flakes	---	13	---	---	---
Palm-kernel oil	---	---	---	---	---
Sunflower oil	---	171	---	---	---
Total, foreign vegetable	1,491	1,077	---	---	---
Total, fats and oils	27,184	25,113	50,502	51,597	57,139
Milk	6,414	5,474	10,557	10,608	11,936
Salt	1,188	1,027	1,966	1,992	2,241
Derivative of glycerin	85	76	116	114	110
Lecithin	16	21	46	41	52
Soda (benzoate of)	15	15	31	35	39
Vitamin concentrate	1	8	12	11	13
Color	---	---	5	9	10
Miscellaneous	---	4	4	---	1
Total, other materials	7,719	6,625	12,737	12,810	14,452
Total, all materials	34,903	31,738	63,239	64,407	71,591

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total of unrounded numbers. 3/ Excludes withdrawn free of tax for use in Federal institutions, and withdrawn for export.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
3 1262 08905 1451

After five days return to
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Penalty for private use to
avoid payment of postage $300

UNIVERSITY OF FLA LIBRARY
REFERENCE DEPT
FNS-X GAINESVILLE FLA